

STILL BIGGER SHOE BARGAINS

At Hahn's Half-Yearly Closing Sale.

Last week we were packed to the doors every minute of each business day. This week the announcement of still greater reductions will, doubtless, attract still greater crowds.

We are determined to sell out completely before August 15, when our new fall shoes are due. When you consider how much less Hahn's shoes are at regular prices—and when we tell you that every one of these prices is now reduced as we have never reduced prices before—you will readily see that promptness in buying means a considerable profit to you.

Unprecedented Prices in Women's Footwear.

All of our famous Patent Calf and Kid \$2.50 Oxfords of excellent grade—qualities for which other stores about town are asking \$4 and \$5.

Closing Price.....**\$2.85**

All of our popular \$3 Guaranteed Patent Kid and Soft Black Saddle Kid Oxfords—about the new and up-to-date styles—about town other dealers are asking \$5.50 for the same values.

Closing Price.....**\$2.39**

Any pair of our extremely stylish \$3 and \$3.50 Oxfords—really the coolest and easiest Summer Shoes. Tomorrow as a special—

Closing Price.....**\$1.95**

Thousands of pairs of the finest and most fashionable \$2.50 Oxfords in Kid and Patent Leather—qualities for which other stores are asking \$4 and \$5.

Closing Price.....**\$1.89**

Exceptional offer in this lot of Women's Kid and Patent Leather Shoes, embracing a variety of popular and up-to-date styles; regular \$2.50—

Closing Price.....**\$1.65**

Hundreds of lovely styles are shown in this lot of Kid and Patent Leather Shoes—really an unusual opportunity. Really excellent values at—

Closing Price.....**\$1.39**

The noblest Patent Leather Oxfords you ever bought for \$1.50 and even more—including many fine Kid Oxfords; stylish and fashionable designs, as a special—

Closing Price.....**95¢**

House and Kitchen Slippers of Kid—Glove Leather and Serge Cloth; serviceable and comfortable—

Closing Price.....**48¢**

Women's Kid and Oxford Ties, with Kid tips and patent leather tips, or common sense, if you desire them. Positively \$1.50 grades at—

Closing Price.....**69¢**

Supreme Values for the Men.

The very finest guaranteed Patent Kid and Soft Black Saddle Kid Oxfords—about the new and up-to-date styles—about town other dealers are asking \$5.50 for the same values.

Closing Price.....**\$3.35**

Any pair of Tan high and low shoes in the house—some excellent grades—qualities which sell at other stores up to \$5.

Closing Price.....**\$2.65**

Men's genuine Kid and serviceable Casco Calf Shoes and Oxfords which have been great sellers at \$2.

Closing Price.....**\$1.39**

Men's Brown, Grey, and White Canvas and Coolie Cloth Lace Shoes and Oxfords—exceptional grades at \$1.50.

Closing Price.....**95¢**

For the Youngsters.

Boys' and Girls' guaranteed Patent Leather and fine Kid Kid Boots; neat and serviceable; \$2.50 grades at the other stores.

Closing Price.....**\$1.89**

An opportunity not to be overlooked—Shoes, Oxfords, Sandals—some of our best \$1.50 grades—which means \$2 in other stores.

Closing Price.....**\$1.20**

Comfortable and durable Slippers and Boots for Boys' and Girls; sizes up to 2; our regular \$1.50 grades.

Closing Price.....**69¢**

Boys', Girls', and Women's Tennis and Bathing Slippers in either black, brown, or white; best quality; any size.

Closing Price.....**39¢**

Wm. Hahn & Co.'s Cor. 7th and K Sts.
1914 & 1916 Pa. Ave.
Three Reliable Shoe Houses. 233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

AUSTRALIAN OPAL MINING

Valuable Deposits of White Cliffs Discovered by Accident.

The Luck of a Hunter While Tracking a Kangaroo—Points to Be Considered in Valuing the Gem—Peculiarities of the Harlequin.

Considerable quantities of opals are found in Queensland and New South Wales. In the latter State the common kinds are found in many localities, especially in the neighborhood of Orange, but they possess little or no commercial value. Precious or noble opals are obtained principally at White Cliffs, in the dry western country, about 700 miles from Sydney, and 45 miles from Wilcannia. The latter township is about 100 miles from Broken Hill, and the whole country is said to be rich in minerals, but the deficient water supply seriously retards the efforts of prospectors.

According to Mr. E. F. Pittman, in his work on "The Mineral Resources of New South Wales," the precious opals of White Cliffs, as in the case of many other valuable mineral deposits, were discovered by accident. In 1893 a hunter, while tracking a wounded kangaroo, picked up a piece of the brilliantly colored mineral on the surface; after the find had been reported, a careful search of the locality was made, with the result that several more pieces were discovered; prospecting trenches were then excavated, and the gem was found in situ.

Since that time mining operations have been carried on continuously, though sometimes under great difficulties, as in time of drought the locality is very badly provided with water; opal mining has, however, now become a settled industry, and a thriving township has been established at White Cliffs. The area within which the mineral has been found in the district is about fifteen miles long by about two miles wide.

Prospecting for precious opal is a decidedly uncertain business, because, as a rule, there are no indications whatever on the surface of the occurrence of the mineral below. It is only in very rare instances that an outcrop of the gem can be seen, and the usual procedure is to dig a trench or pit in such a position as fancy may dictate, and trust to luck. Fortunately, sinking is easy, as the rock is of a soft nature, and, in a fair number of instances, the opal has been met with at a very short distance from the surface, though a large majority of the pits are unsuccessful.

For several years the belief existed among the miners that it was useless to prospect for opals at a greater depth than twelve feet from the surface; but of late the incorrectness of this view has been proved, and the stones have been discovered at a depth of nearly fifty feet. According to an authority quoted by Mr. Pittman, there is a wonderful variety of opal found on the field, and the prices paid locally run from zero to \$25 per ounce, the ounce being the unit for purchasing in the rough. It is rarely that the price paid exceeds \$20 per ounce.

In valuing opals a good many points have to be taken into account. Needless to say, color is the first, red, fire, or red in combination with yellow, blue, and green being the best. Blue by itself is quite valueless, and green opal is not of great value, unless the color is very vivid, and the pattern good. That the color should be true is a vital point. However good it may be, if it runs in streaks or patches, alternating with colorless or inferior quality that is untrue, it is of comparatively small value. Pattern is an important factor in the value, the various kinds being distinguished respectively as "pinfire," when the grain, if it may be so called, is very small; "harlequin," when the color is all in small squares, the more regular the better; and "flashfire," or "flash opal," when the color shows as a single flash, or in very large pattern.

Of course, there are many intermediate classes. The harlequin is the most uncommon, and also the most beautiful. When the squares of color are regular, and show as distinct minute checkers of red, yellow, blue, and green, this class of opal is truly magnificent. The flash opal is often very beautiful in color, especially when of the true ruby or pigeon's blood color. As a rule, however, it shows green, or red flash according to the angle at which it is held. The direction of the pattern has also to be considered. Often a stone that shows a very good edge pattern will not look nearly so well on the face, while a stone which shows somewhat streaky in the shorter direction on the edge will sometimes give a fine harlequin pattern on the face.

On this account the shape of the stone comes into the reckoning. Thus, a thick stone, with a good edge pattern, may often be cut up so as to use that pattern as a face to all stones cut from it; while a thin stone, though of equally good edge pattern, which could only be cut with the natural face, would probably not be worth nearly as much, weight for weight. It is difficult to obtain separate stones of absolute similarity in color and pattern; therefore, for suites of jewelry, a large, true stone, from which the whole could be cut, is worth a great deal more per ounce than so many smaller stones, approximately similar.

Again, the ground or body of the opal must be taken into account. This is not a constant quantity, as the various patterns require slightly different ground. It should neither be too transparent nor too opaque, almost clear, with a slight milky tinge, translucent being about the best ground in general. Some of the opal is more brittle than other. Of course, the harder and tougher the stone the better it is, as, when cut, it is less likely to be injured, and retains the polish better. Many valuable opals have been found from time to time, one weighing about four and one-half ounces, being sold by the finder for £100. Of course, in London it would bring a considerably higher price.

Another opal, weighing nine ounces, was accidentally broken in two, the pieces weighing seven and two ounces respectively, and was valued locally at £700. The value of the opal obtained since the discovery of the deposits in 1893 to the end of 1899 is estimated at \$375,599, but much of the opal obtained is not officially reported.

DETAILED TO BUFFALO FAIR.

Other Appointments in the Interior Department.

The following changes have been made in the Department of the Interior:

Patent Office—Appointment: Roger C. Chittenden, of Massachusetts, fourth assistant examiner, \$1,500. Promotions: John O'Connell, of the District of Columbia, copyist, \$200 to \$300; Frank H. Hatt, of Nebraska, messenger boy, \$200, to copyist, \$250.

Indian Office—Appointment: James B. Shawwell, of the District of Columbia, messenger boy, \$200.

Pension Office—Promotions: Joel T. Curry, of Georgia, clerk, \$1,200, to \$1,400; John J. Byer, of Maine, clerk, \$1,000, to \$1,200; Robert Reysburn, Jr., of Maryland, and William L. Bowie, of North Carolina, copyists, \$200, to \$300; Leon G. Barnett, of Oklahoma, messenger boy, \$200, to assistant messenger, \$250.

Detailed from Patent Office to Pan-American Exposition: Examiners Oscar C. Fox and John W. Frost.

FOR A NATIONAL SHIPYARD.

Constructor Capps Reports in Favor of a Government Plant.

Naval Constructor Washington Lee Capps, in charge of the construction department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, advocates equipment, the yard with a complete shipbuilding plant equal to that of the best shipyard in the United States. Mr. Capps makes this recommendation formally in his annual report, just received by the Naval Administration, Chief Naval Constructor. He wants such a plant erected to make the Government independent of private shipbuilding concerns, in the event of an emergency.

Mr. Capps also advocates a scheme to give more room for building ships at Brooklyn. He says that the berthing space is now so limited that at one time recently five ships were tied at one dock. His plan to obviate the difficulty is to cut away part of the Cob Creek and build six piers.

Rear Admiral Barker, commandant of the Brooklyn yard, in forwarding Mr. Capps' report, suggests that a board be appointed to consider his recommendation for a modern shipbuilding plant to be owned by the Government.

ALLEGIANCE NOT YET PROVEN.

Italy Must Show That Lynchers' Victims Were Her Subjects.

The Italian Government has failed to produce proof that the Italian lynched recently at Erwin, Miss., were subjects of that country. Until it does so the State Department will not pass on the demand for redress. Mr. Carlucci, the Charge d'Affaires of Italy here, called at the State Department yesterday to inquire as to what progress the Department was making in its enquiry into the lynching, but he received no answer other than the usual statement that the Italian Consul at New Orleans is endeavoring to secure the desired proof of nationality.

A BIG NAVAL UNDERTAKING.

Orders to Prepare the Havana Dry-Dock for Its Long Voyage.

Naval Constructor Gilmore has been ordered to go to Havana to examine the floating dock recently purchased from the Spanish Government, and make preparations for towing it to Olonopoco, P. I. He will take with him to Havana a force of workmen to put the dock in condition for removal.

LAND SEEKERS NUMEROUS.

Latest Reports Estimate 150,000 Applicants in Oklahoma.

W. A. Richards, Assistant Land Commissioner, in charge of the land opening in Oklahoma Territory, advises the Secretary of the Interior that the total registration, including yesterday, of applicants for free homesteads is 150,000. There remain eight days for the receipt of registrations for homesteads.

Branch Postoffice License Renewed.

The Government has renewed certain rooms in the building at the corner of Fourth and East Capitol Streets, now occupied as Station B of the City Post Office, for a period of five years. The license was renewed yesterday by Stephen J. Kubel, and stipulates a yearly rental of \$14.99.

INSULAR SCHOOL EXHIBITS

Some Interesting Features at the Pan-American Show.

Additions to the Collection of the Bureau of Education in the Government Building—Progress in the Philippine Islands and Hawaii.

BUFFALO, July 20.—The Bureau of Education has received two unique and interesting additions to its exhibit in the Government Building. The first of these is from the Philippine Islands. It will be a surprise to those who have thought the people of our recently acquired archipelago were barbarians. It is easily located by the visitors. It is installed, with that of Hawaii, in a room next to the one which contains the interesting photographic exhibit of the Bureau of Education.

The Philippine school exhibit comes from the Thomas Boys' School, Concepcion Girls' School, Flores Girls' School, and Real Girls' School of the pueblo of Malabon, Manila Province, all of which are under the supervision and instruction of Mrs. Captain Lang. The following are the articles sent:

Miniature hand loom, complete, with spindle, showing process of weaving just (hoosy) cloth from abaca, the fibre of banana plant. On a large-sized loom about four yards of cloth can be woven in one day. Miniature, split bamboo basket, bamboo basket for carrying eggs to market; miniature hats made from split bamboo; split bamboo work basket; ladies' bamboo watch chain; two artistic kites, adorned with United States flags, emblematic of United States sovereignty; one artistic kite, representing Filipino woman; one jumping jack, adorned with United States flags; numerous miscellaneous papers in penmanship; just cloth; embroidery work on white linen handkerchiefs; long piece of handmade rice lace; three pieces fancy needlework in lettering and A B C's; card-board containing eight samples of native cloth, made by pupils under seven years of age; card-board containing beautifully embroidered just kerchiefs by girls of eleven years; card containing crayon sketch of Filipino boy; card containing beautiful designs of needlework and lettering on white satin cloth; life-size crayon sketch of hen and little chickens.

Another interesting exhibit comes from the San Andres Girls' School of Manila. This consists of copybooks and work from memory, from Tanay, Morong Province; examination papers and written work, from Batangas, Batangas Province; dictation from Iloilo, Island of Panay; papers from Iba, Zamboanga Province; kites, all sizes and varieties, and miniature fishing boat, from Rosario, Cavite Province; bamboo bric-a-brac, toys, musical instruments, etc., from Dagupan, Pangasinan Province.

The third and most advanced group of the Philippine school exhibits consists of various books ordered for school use by the friars; manuscript poem in Tagalog dialect, about Charlemagne, written by Manuel del Rosario, Cavite Province, 1842-3; manuscript arithmetic over one hundred years old, in use by the Rosario family of Cavite Province; instruments for striking fire, made of carabao horn; letters to parents of children in Apalit schools, written in Spanish, English, and Tagalog; maps and drawings by pupils at Apalit, with assistance from English teacher; needlework done in Apalit schools; drawings and penmanship work by boys' school, Guagua; geography papers by five boys taught by Rev. H. Nethercott. Each paper has photograph of writer and of Rev. H. Nethercott, and all the boys in a group are also shown; dictation lessons by advanced class, boys' school, Capiz, Pampanga; drawings and papers by pupils at Capiz, Pampanga.

There are also on view one about thirty miles farther north, as is the usual practice at present, west three degrees from the north to the first branch of the Gila River.

The southwestern boundary of Texas as annexed extended up the principal axis of the Rio Grande to its source and thence due north to the parallel of 42 degrees north.

The northern boundary of the Mexican cession of 1848 should be drawn from a point on the Rio Grande eight miles north of El Paso, instead of from one about thirty miles farther north, as is the usual practice at present, west three degrees from the north to the first branch of the Gila River.

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FIGURES FROM THE CENSUS.

Illiteracy in the District of Columbia and Other Sections.

A bulletin issued yesterday by the Census Bureau gives the number of persons of school age, males of voting age, and citizenship of foreign born males twenty-one years of age and over, in the States of Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, and Illinois, the Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia. In Delaware substantially two-thirds of the children of school age are native white of native parentage, while a little less than one-fifth are colored, and about one-eighth are native whites of foreign parentage. In Idaho, 61 per cent are native whites of native parentage and nearly 33 per cent native whites of foreign parentage, these two elements together constituting more than nine-tenths of the whole number of persons of school age in the State.

In the District of Columbia, Florida, and Georgia, practically one-half the children of school age are native whites of native parentage, while the colored element represents nearly one-half of the whole in Florida and Georgia, and about one-third in the District of Columbia. More than nine-tenths of all the children of school age in Illinois are native white, those of native parentage constituting more than one-half and those of foreign parentage two-fifths of the whole number. In Hawaii nearly three-tenths of the children of school age are Chinese and Japanese, while the native Hawaiians constitute nearly four-tenths and Caucasians more than three-tenths.

The following table gives the percentage of native and foreign white and of colored persons of voting age in the States and Territories named—negroes, Chinese, Japanese, and Indians being included under the term "colored."

The bulletin shows only a comparatively small percentage of illiterates among males of voting age in Illinois, Idaho, and the District of Columbia, but in the remaining States and Territories are somewhat larger. In Delaware, 14 per cent; in Florida, 24 per cent; in Georgia, 16 per cent; and in Hawaii, 24 per cent. In the insular territory the illiterates are mainly Chinese and Japanese, while in Delaware, Florida, and Georgia the large percentage is due in good part to the presence of illiterate persons of negro descent.

In the three States named there is also a considerable illiterate element among native white males of voting age who are of native parentage. The percentage in this class being: in Georgia, 12.1 per cent; in Florida, 12.8 per cent; and in Delaware, 8 per cent. Illiterate white males of voting age in Delaware constitute 17.6 per cent of the whole number of white males of voting age.

In Delaware the illiterate constitute 42.6 per cent of the colored males of voting age; in the District of Columbia, 26 per cent; in Florida, 34.4 per cent; and in Georgia, 56.3 per cent.

VARIOUS CHANGES URGED.

A Census Report on Boundaries of Territorial Acquisitions.

A Census Bureau has issued a report on the boundaries of territorial acquisitions by the United States, including the Louisiana Purchase, the Oregon Territory, Texas, the first Mexican cession, and the Louisiana Purchase. The report is that of a commission consisting of Chief Statistician Wilcox, of the Census Bureau, Librarian Allen, of the State Department; Superintendent Tittmann, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; Commissioner Ganey, of the Geological Survey, and P. Lee Phillips, of the Library of Congress. The report of this commission recommends various changes in the accepted boundaries of these acquisitions, as the result of its labors, which are the following:

"The region between the Mississippi River and Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the west, and the Perdido River to the east, should not be assigned either to the Louisiana Purchase, or to the Florida Purchase, but should be marked with a legend indicating that title to it between 1803 and 1812 was in dispute. The line between the Mississippi and the Lake of the Woods, separating the territory of the United States from that of the Louisiana Purchase, should be drawn from the point on the Mississippi River, in Lake Bemidji.

The western boundary of the Louisiana Purchase, between 49 degrees and 42 degrees north, followed the watershed of the Rocky Mountains; thence it ran east to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and thence south to the first branch of the Gila River."

A WEST VIRGINIA DUEL.

Free Use of a Knife and Pistol at a Picnic.

JHAMLIN, W. Va., July 20.—Word has just reached here of a bloody duel fought in the mountains Thursday night. At a picnic Wash Fry and Anthony Lambert quarreled over two women. Lambert had a pistol and fired several shots ineffectually.

Fry had a knife and cut Lambert fatally. The two women looked on and encouraged the combatants.

As a result, a general fight followed, and the local officers present had a hard time averting several other fatalities.

INDICTMENTS NOLLE PROSSUED.

Charges Against a Preacher in Norfolk Dropped.

NORFOLK, Va., July 20.—All the remaining indictments against the Rev. Charles E. Steele were dropped today in the Corporation Court today, Commonwealth Attorney Venable saying he had no new evidence, and that it would be useless expense to have another trial.

Joseph Richardson, thirty-nine years old, is today in jail charged with keeping a place resorted to by drug fiends applying for hypodermic injections. The court charge is practicing medicine without a license.

The jury in the case of the negro, Robert H. Elges, of Hampton, who murdered his sweetheart, India Holmes, in Norfolk, and then attempted suicide, stood for four days in deliberation. The first jury that tried the case was similarly divided.

Everything is in readiness for the reception of the Swedish Regiment.

Special For Monday Morning.

37 Pairs Men's
\$3.50 PATENT LEATHERS
All Widths
Size 10 **\$1.99** A, B, C, & D.

A great chance for Men with large feet. Swell, elegant, dress Shoes. A rattling good value for Men who can wear size 10, in A, B, C, or D widths.

THE MIDSUMMER REDUCTION
SALE OF MEN'S & WOMEN'S
SHOES GIVES YOU \$3.50
VALUES AT \$2.49.

You can save a dollar on any pair of Shoes or Oxfords in this sale, and they're all swell, new desirable shapes that the others are still selling at full regular prices—\$3.50 is what they ought to bring, and the **\$2.49** sale price is—

MEN'S \$2 GREY CLOTH
OXFORDS, \$1.49.

Have sizes 6 to 8 only in these Men's fashionable grey cloth Oxfords, worth \$2; go into the sale tomorrow at—

WOMEN'S \$2
OXFORDS, \$1.49
All this season's shapes in Women's \$2 black Vic Kid Oxfords, with kid tips, go into the sale Monday at—

WOMEN'S \$4 PATENT
KID OXFORDS \$2.49.
The greatest bargain for women in the store; swell shape, comfortable lasts, and \$1.50 saved on every pair. Worth \$4. Sale price—

\$2.49
Shoes Shined Free.

Crocker's, 939 Pa. Ave.

FOUND DEAD IN A POND.

The Mystery of Miss Hodges' Disappearance Solved.

BRISTOL, Conn., July 20.—The body of Miss Anna Hodges, a student in Smith College, who has been missing two days, was found at 10 o'clock today by a party of boys who were bathing in Birges Pond, a mile north of Bristol. William Fitzpatrick was in swimming with some companions, and when diving in twelve feet of water he struck his foot against what he thought to be a human body. Knowing that Miss Hodges had disappeared, and was thought to have drowned herself in the pond, he notified the authorities, and Coroner Hull and Chief of Police Arms recovered the body, and held an inquest, finding that the case was one of suicide.

Miss Hodges was a pretty blonde, twenty-two years of age, and an exceptionally bright young woman. She was graduated from the Bristol High School last year, and in September entered Smith College. In that institution she studied hard, with the idea of becoming a teacher in Latin. Finally her mind gave way under the mental strain, and in December she came home on the advice of the college authorities. Soon afterward she secured herself in the garret of her home and remained there a day and a night, while the police and her friends were searching the town.

One month ago she went to the Park Hotel in New Britain, hired a room, purchased an ounce of laudanum, and took a large dose. The poison did not take effect, so she bought a pistol at a hardware store. When she required for bulleted the clerk said he had no bullets, so she afterward tried to shoot herself, but the attempt was a failure.

Shortly afterward she was discovered and brought to her home here. Last Wednesday night Miss Hodges left the home of her parents, and had been staying, went to Birges Pond, and drowned herself.

NEW SYSTEM NEEDED.

Demand for Installation of Wireless Telegraphy at Cape Race.

MONTREAL, July 20.—A special cable despatch to the "Star" from St. John's, Newfoundland, says that steps are being taken by Minister Murphy, Chief of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Newfoundland, to demonstrate the absolute necessity of the establishment of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy to safeguard life and property, and to open up ocean steamers from the dangers of Cape Race and the adjacent coast. With this end in view Minister Murphy has had a map prepared from the official records, giving the location of the wrecks which have occurred at and around Cape Race for the last forty years. Even the most experienced seamen and the most modern instruments of navigation are not proof against the fog and currents of Cape Race.

Since the opening of navigation this year three ocean steamships have stranded on the cape. The Assyrian on June 5, the Scottish Prince a few days later, and the Lusitania on June 25. It was shown conclusively in the enquiry in the case of the Lusitania that three vessels were saved had the Marconi system been in operation.

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD BURIED.

Interred With Military Honors in the West Point Cemetery.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 20.—The largest military funeral at West Point in many years took place today when the body of Gen. Daniel Butterfield was laid to rest in the pretty Potomac cemetery, in sight of his handsome country residence at Cold Spring, overlooking the Hudson, opposite West Point. The funeral service took place this morning at St. Mary's Episcopal Church at Cold Spring. After the service the funeral procession proceeded by road to Garrison, and thence by rail to West Point by ferry, where they arrived about 7:30.

The service at the West Point was conducted by the Rev. Floyd Jones, of the Twelfth New York, General Butterfield, old regiment, three volumes of the war were there, and were sounded by the trumpets.

Sentenced to Be Reprimanded.

Major Charles E. Woodruff, surgeon in the Department of Missouri, has been convicted by court-martial of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline and sentenced to be reprimanded by the department commander. Major Woodruff's offense was in requesting that an army steward who had been ordered to accompany a field battery on a practice march be allowed to remain behind and assist him in operations and other surgical work. It is alleged that he misrepresented the emergency of the work demanded of the steward.

ON THE OKLAHOMA BORDER

A Congested Crowd Awaiting the Great Land Drawings.

Picturesque Features of the Scenes in the Camp—Expert Clerks From Washington Kept Busy—Seekers Flocking to El Reno.

WICHITA, Kan., July 20.—Shifting scenes, touching the dramatic as well as the comic, are being enacted every day along the Oklahoma border, where a congested crowd of 50,000 persons is in camp. The crowd includes men and women from every part of the United States seeking free homes in the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Indian reservations, to be opened to white settlement on August 6. Much of the wildness of the opening of other lands is lacking, because of the fact that there is no risk, the Government having decided to abolish the racing-for-land plan, wherein many accidents, often fatal, occurred. The plan of drawings was a telling coup to do away with "soonerism," and among the vast multitude there was but little grumbling against the scheme.

On July 29 the great free-land drawing will begin, and for eight or ten days the 100,000 persons who have registered will stand around the drawing booths at El Reno, and watch the building up of the flash forth the names of the lucky persons. For the past ten days these 100,000 persons have been flocking into the registration places, at Lawton and El Reno. They came in every manner, by stage, by train, by horse, by foot, and on foot. Thousands of men poured in on top of box cars, and others rode beneath, taking on the grimy dirt of the black plains. In the crowds were hundreds of women, some as old as the men, and in their ambition to become a land-owner. Every day the crowds